

# PART I – INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE STRUCTURE

Chart 1.1

## ***Indian Health Service***

The Indian Health Service is composed of 12 regional administrative units called Area Offices. Some of the health programs are operated by Tribes, and there are a limited number of projects to serve Indians living in urban areas.

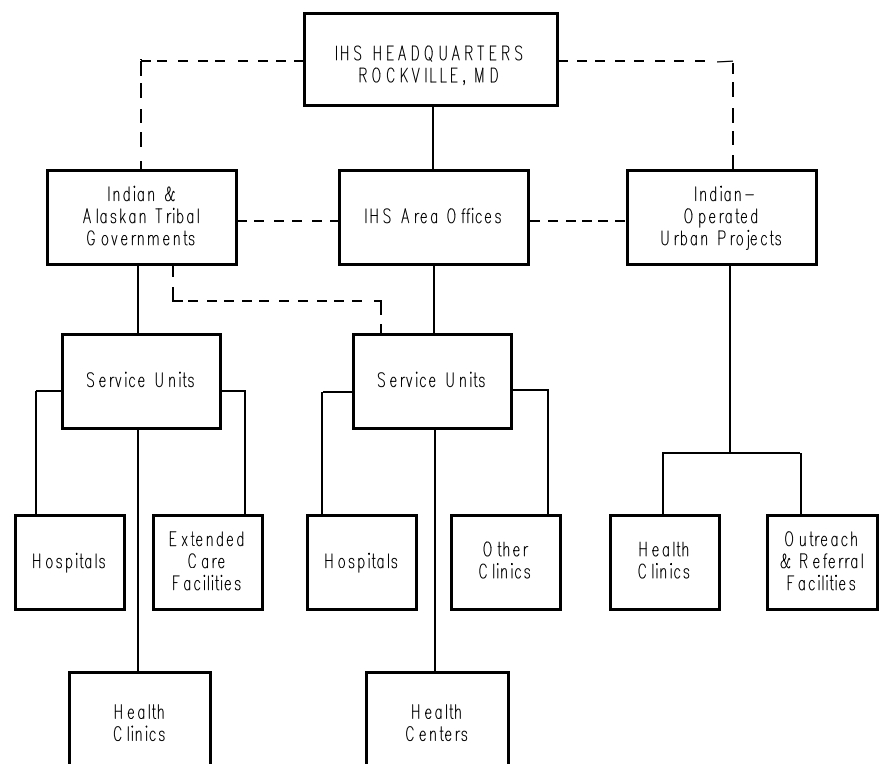


Chart 1.2

## ***Indian Health Service Area Offices***

There were 73 Indian Health Service-operated service units that administered 41 hospitals and 114 health centers, school health centers, and health stations as of October 1, 1993.

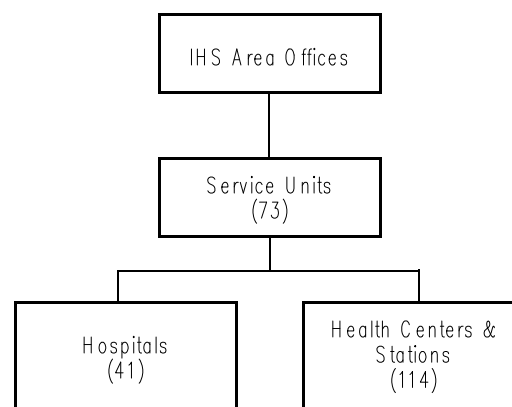


Chart 1.3

***Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments***

There were 70 Tribally-operated service units that administered 8 hospitals and 347 health centers, school health centers, health stations, and Alaska village clinics as of October 1, 1993.

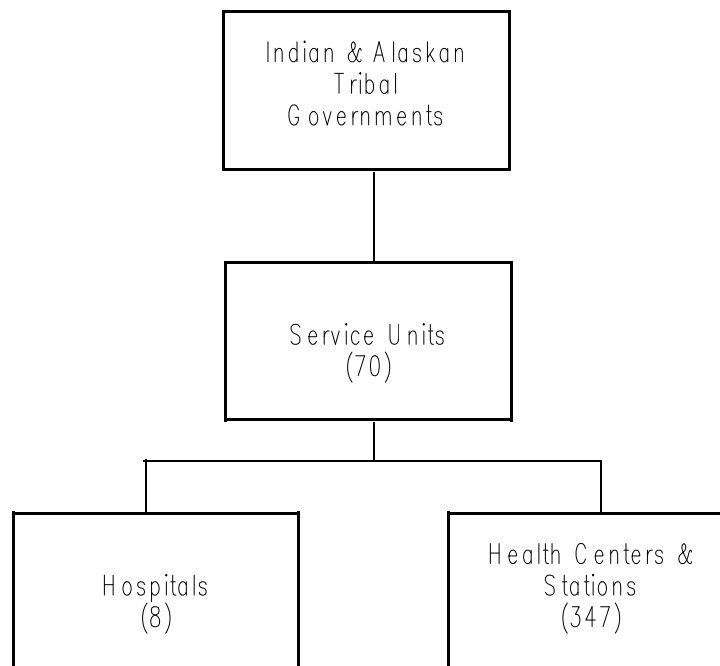


Chart 1.4

***Indian-Operated Urban Projects***

There were 34 Indian-operated Urban Projects as of October 1, 1993. The Urban programs range from information referral and community health services to comprehensive primary health care services.

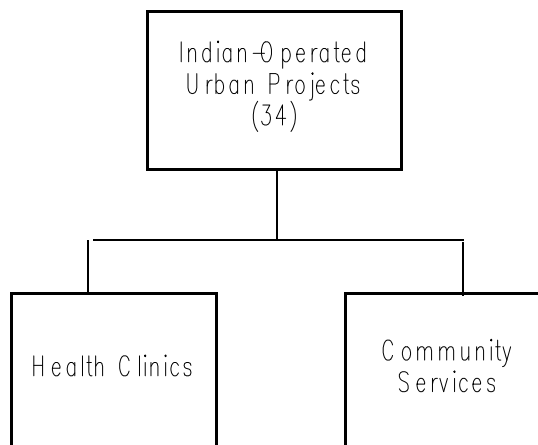


Chart 1.5

***Number of Facilities  
Operated by Indian  
Health Service and Tribes  
as of October 1, 1993***

Indian Health Service operated 114 outpatient facilities consisting of 66 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations as of October 1, 1993. Tribes operated 347 outpatient facilities consisting of 110 health centers, 4 school health centers, 62 health stations, and 171 Alaska village clinics as of October 1, 1993.

Type of Facility	IHS	Tribal
Hospitals	41	8
Outpatient Facilities	114	347
. Health Centers	66	110
. School Health Centers	4	4
. Health Stations	44	62
. Alaska Village Clinics	.	171

Chart 1.6

***Trend in Indian Health  
Service Budget***

The Indian Health Service budget (appropriations and collections) has increased 136 percent from FY 1985 to FY 1994. However, in constant 1993 dollars, the budget has only increased 27 percent.

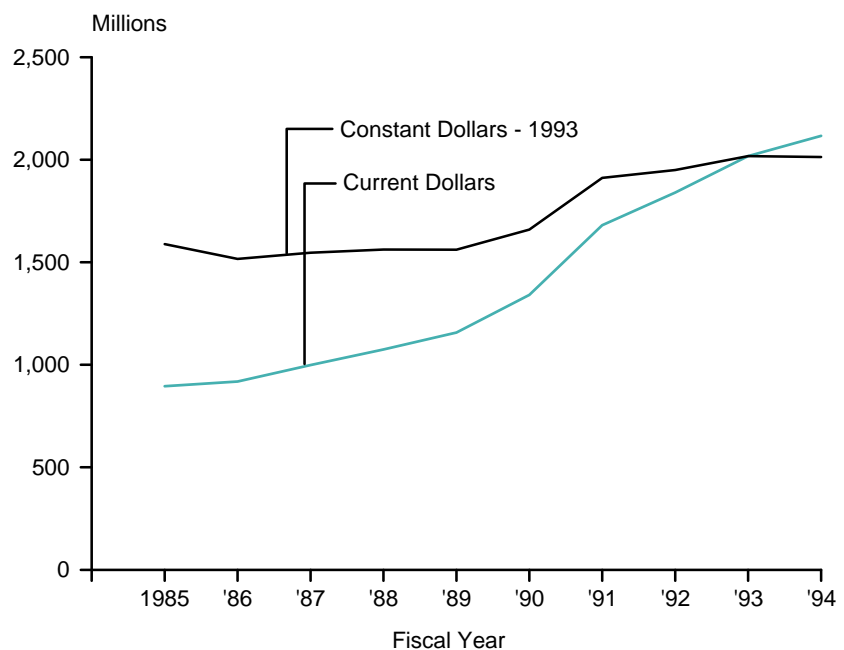


Table 1.6  
***Trend in Indian Health Service Budget***

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Clinical Services	655,499	702,485	747,526	816,729	883,088	1,031,072	1,235,481	1,276,185	1,251,660	1,325,462
Preventive Health Services	65,744	65,871	66,331	70,110	73,471	77,630	89,978	64,951	70,011	74,464
Other Services										
Urban Health	9,800	9,644	9,000	9,624	9,962	13,049	15,687	17,195	20,965	22,834
Indian Health Professions	6,499	6,395	7,018	7,646	8,115	9,540	13,380	19,205	26,092	27,406
Tribal Management	2,450	2,645	2,709	3,094	3,218	2,562	4,235	5,038	5,161	5,285
Direct Operations	60,575	33,939	37,111	39,104	42,471	44,484	52,406	49,029	48,659	49,471
Self Governance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,884	4,980
Contract Support Cost	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,558	136,186
Sub-Total Other	<u>79,324</u>	<u>52,623</u>	<u>55,838</u>	<u>59,468</u>	<u>63,766</u>	<u>69,635</u>	<u>85,708</u>	<u>90,467</u>	<u>203,319</u>	<u>246,162</u>
Total Services	800,567	820,979	869,695	946,307	1,020,325	1,178,337	1,411,167	1,431,603	1,524,990	1,646,088
Facilities	<u>61,634</u>	<u>46,198</u>	<u>71,055</u>	<u>62,511</u>	<u>61,668</u>	<u>71,633</u>	<u>166,402</u>	<u>274,351</u>	<u>333,640</u>	<u>296,982</u>
TOTAL SERVICES & FACILITIES <sup>1</sup>	862,201	867,177	940,750	1,008,818	1,081,993	1,249,970	1,577,569	1,705,954	1,858,630	1,943,070
Medicare/Medicaid Collections	32,989	51,475	58,287	66,126	75,019	88,097	94,301	121,628	140,805	<sup>2</sup> 154,026
Private Insurance Collections	.	.	.	.	.	3,500	8,326	12,350	18,184	<sup>2</sup> 18,957
TOTAL IHS <sup>3</sup> –CURRENT \$s	895,190	918,652	999,037	1,074,944	1,157,012	1,341,567	1,680,196	1,839,932	2,017,619	2,116,053
TOTAL IHS <sup>3</sup> –CONSTANT \$s <sup>4</sup>	1,588,469	1,516,529	1,546,549	1,562,004	1,560,765	1,659,654	1,911,816	1,949,302	2,017,619	2,013,099

<sup>1</sup> Total IHS appropriations.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated collections.

<sup>3</sup> Total dollars available to spend.

<sup>4</sup> Constant 1993 dollars based on consumer price index for medical care, 1985-93, and 1994 budget inflation factor of 5.1 percent.

Chart 1.7

***Accreditation Status of  
Selected Health Facilities,  
January 1, 1994***

As of January 1, 1994, all hospitals and eligible health centers were accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. Since 1990, 5 of 8 Regional Youth Treatment Centers have become accredited, and the remaining 3 are preparing for accreditation.

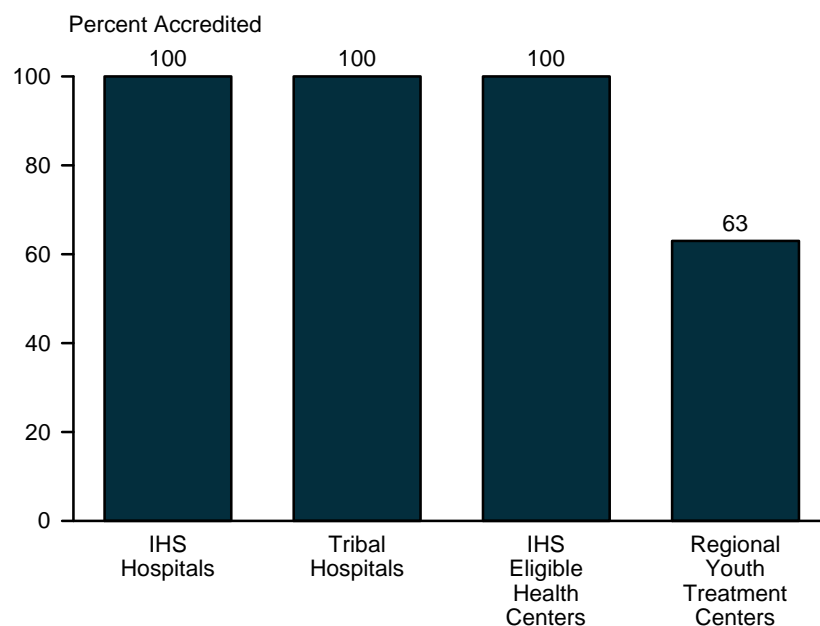


Table 1.7

***Accreditation Status of  
Hospitals, Health  
Centers, and Regional  
Youth Treatment Centers,  
January 1, 1994***

Type of Facility	Total	Accredited <sup>1</sup>	Not Accredited	Percent Accredited
IHS Hospitals	41	41	0	100
Tribal Hospitals	8	8	0	100
IHS Eligible Health Centers	<sup>2</sup> 57	57	0	100
Regional Youth Treatment Centers <sup>3</sup>	8	5	3	63

<sup>1</sup> Accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes health centers not eligible for accreditation survey and those under Tribal management pursuant to P.L. 93-638.

<sup>3</sup> Provide alcohol and substance abuse treatment.

Chart 1.8

**Accreditation Status of Indian Health Service Laboratories**

Eighty-eight percent of health center laboratories and 100 percent of hospital laboratories operated by the Indian Health Service were accredited as of January 1, 1994.

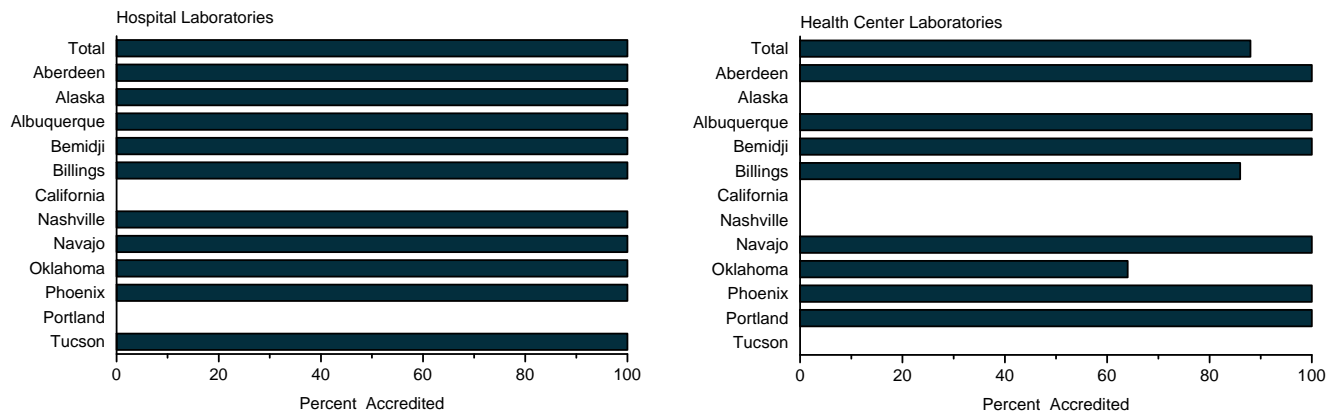


Table 1.8

**Indian Health Service Laboratory Accreditation Status, January 1, 1994**

Area	IHS Hospital Laboratories					IHS Health Center Laboratories				
	Total	Accred- ited <sup>1</sup>	Not Accredited	Percent Accredited	Percent in Proficiency Testing Program <sup>2</sup>	Total	Accred- ited <sup>1</sup>	Not Accredited	Percent Accredited	Percent in Proficiency Testing Program <sup>2</sup>
All Areas	41	41	0	100	100	48	42	6	88	100
Aberdeen	8	8	0	100	100	5	5	0	100	100
Alaska	2	2	0	100	100	.	.	.	100	100
Albuquerque	5	5	0	100	100	4	4	0	100	100
Bemidji	2	2	0	100	100	1	1	0	100	100
Billings	3	3	0	100	100	7	6	1	86	100
California	.	.	.	100	100	.	.	.	100	100
Nashville	1	1	0	100	100	.	.	.	100	100
Navajo	6	6	0	100	100	5	5	0	100	100
Oklahoma	5	5	0	100	100	11	7	4	64	100
Phoenix	8	8	0	100	100	3	3	0	100	100
Portland	.	.	.	100	100	11	11	0	100	100
Tucson	1	1	0	100	100	1	0	1	0	100

<sup>1</sup> Laboratories accredited by the College of American Pathologists, the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations and the Health Care Financing Administration, DHHS. Excludes laboratories under Tribal management pursuant to P. L. 93. 638.

<sup>2</sup> Laboratories participating in the College of American Pathologists (CAP) national proficiency testing program.

Chart 1.9

**Proficiency Rating for  
Indian Health Service  
Laboratory Services, 1993**

Indian Health Service proficiency testing rating exceeded the requirements of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA '88) for all private and public sector laboratories. Overall proficiency rating for IHS laboratories is 97 percent. CLIA '88 requires 80 percent proficiency for most analytes.

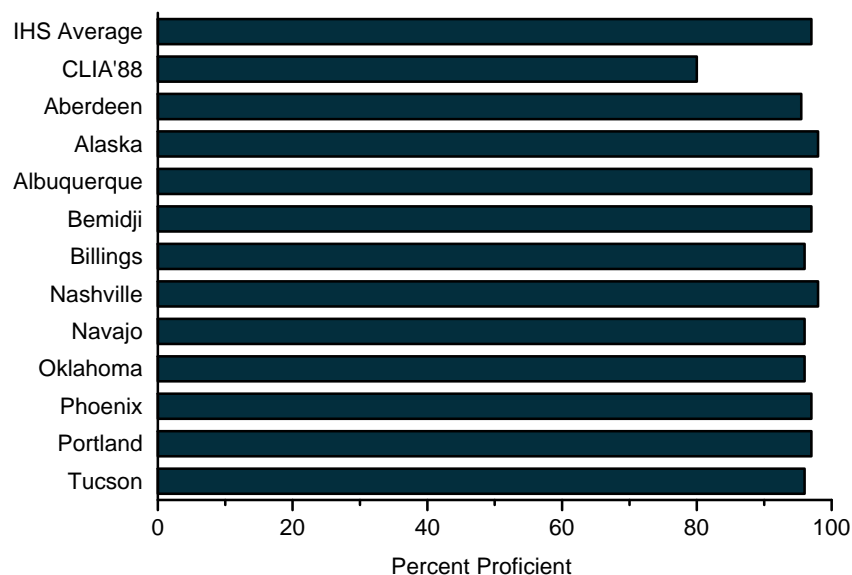


Table 1.9

**Proficiency Rating for  
Indian Health Service  
Laboratory Services, 1993**

Area	Percent Proficient
IHS Average	97
CLIA '88 <sup>1</sup>	80
Aberdeen	96
Alaska	98
Albuquerque	97
Bemidji	97
Billings	96
Nashville	98
Navajo	96
Oklahoma	96
Phoenix	97
Portland	97
Tucson	96

<sup>1</sup> Proficiency level required by Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988.

Chart 1.10

***Trend in Pharmacy Workload by Type of Activity, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities***

Total pharmacy workload at Indian Health Service and Tribal direct facilities has increased 13 percent since FY 1989. However, between FY 1991 and FY 1993 there was a drop of 4 percent.

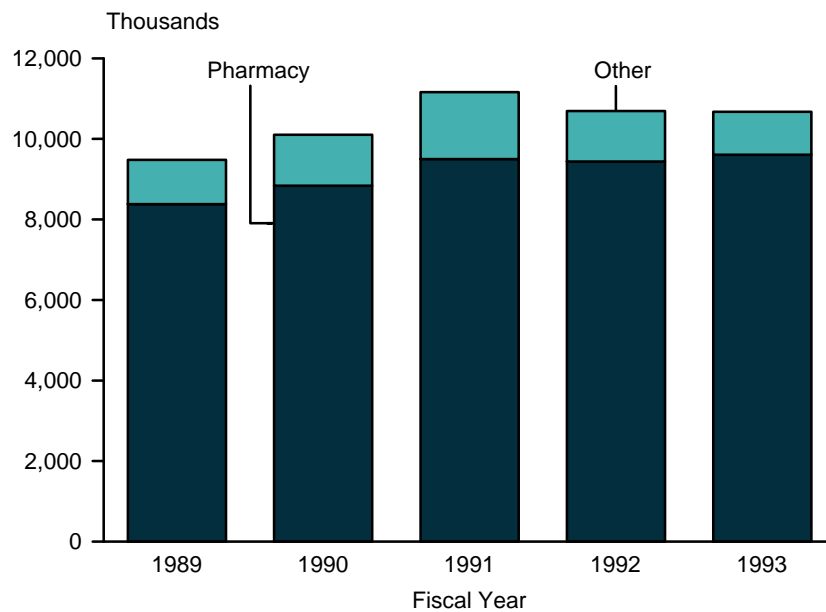


Table 1.10

***Trend in Pharmacy Workload by Type of Activity, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities***

Fiscal Year	Pharmacy Activities	Other Activities	Total Workload
1993	9,607,490	1,068,821	10,676,311
1992	9,440,410	1,251,801	10,692,211
1991	9,499,145	1,665,198	11,164,343
1990	8,836,628	1,265,269	10,101,897
1989	8,380,155	1,100,747	9,480,902



Chart 1.11

***Pharmacy Workload by  
Type of Activity, Indian  
Health Service and Tribal  
Direct Facilities, FY 1993***

Sixty-nine percent of pharmacy workload at Indian Health Service and Tribal direct facilities in FY 1993 was associated with outpatient activities, followed by inpatient activities at 17 percent.

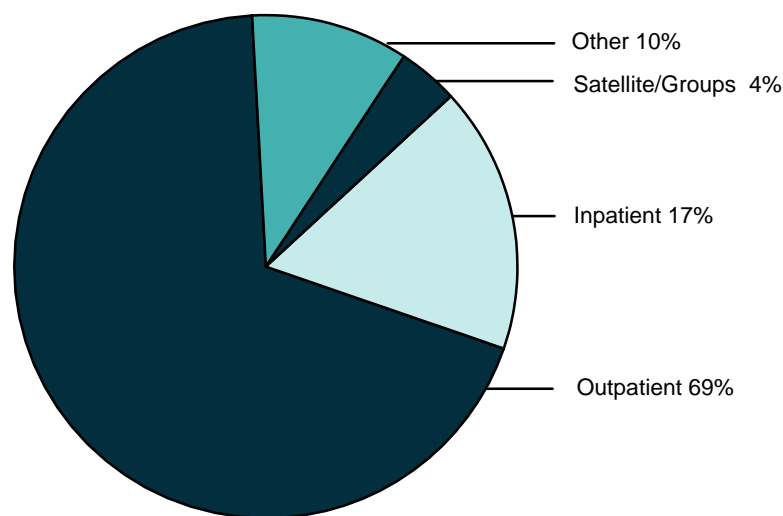


Table 1.11

***Pharmacy Workload by  
Type of Activity, Indian  
Health Service and Tribal  
Direct Facilities, FY 1993***

Type of Activity	Workload Units	Percent of Total
Total	10,676,311	100.0
Outpatient	7,381,027	69.1
Inpatient	1,806,637	16.9
Groups-C om Svc	206,620	1.9
Satellite	201,966	1.9
Groups-C ounsel	11,240	0.1
O ther	1,068,821	10.0

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Chart 1.12

***Outpatient Visits per Pharmacist, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities, FY 1993***

The average number of outpatient visits per pharmacist at Indian Health Service and Tribal direct facilities in FY 1993 was 11,110. There was a wide variability among the Areas, ranging from 8,300 in Alaska to 16,132 in California.

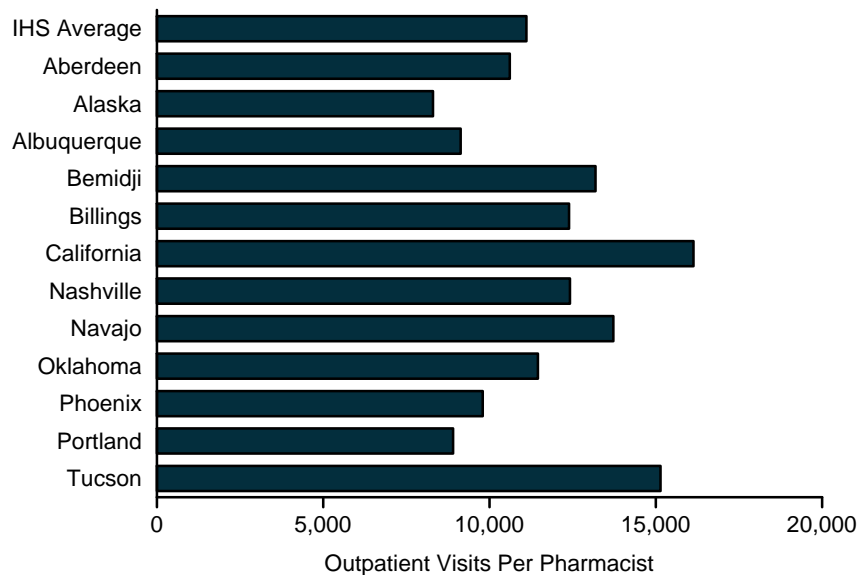


Table 1.12

***Outpatient Visits per Pharmacist, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities, FY 1993***

Areas	Number of Outpatient Visits	Number of Pharmacists	Visits Per Pharmacist
All Areas	5,532,902	498	11,110
Aberdeen	572,893	54	10,609
Alaska	415,008	50	8,300
Albuquerque	374,350	41	9,130
Bemidji	382,394	29	13,186
Billings	359,272	29	12,389
California	225,853	14	16,132
Nashville	248,381	20	12,419
Navajo	850,826	62	13,723
Oklahoma	1,076,977	94	11,457
Phoenix	597,717	61	9,799
Portland	338,365	38	8,904
Tucson	90,866	6	15,144